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WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XX, NO. 33.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

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THE LACHAPELLE CASE

THE S. L. P.

On Deck and Moving Forward

DIX SWEEPS STATE

Democrats Win Out Almost Everywhere

With its vote showing a hearty increase in Greater New York in last Tuesday's election, the Socialist Labor Party takes up a new year of propaganda for working class emancipation with renewed vigor and determination.

In the State a Democratic landslide carried John A. Dix into the Governor's chair, and Democrats made heavy gains electing five Governors and many Congressmen.

Following is the Socialist Labor Party vote for Greater New York:

	1910.	1908.
Manhattan and Bronx ..	1,457	1,114
Kings	743	599
Queens	138	90
Richmond	83	33
Totals	2,421	1,836

Official Standing Curtain for S. L. P. in Minnesota.

Minneapolis, November 9.—The vote in this city for the S. L. P. is 1,200 for C. W. Brandborg, for Governor. Official standing for the Party is assured.

Chicago S. P. Drops; S. L. P. Rises. Chicago, November 9.—In 1031 precincts out of 1480 in Cook County, the vote of the S. P. for Treasurer is 12,340; for the S. L. P., 693. This indicates that the S. P. vote will fall below its lowest yet polled, and that the S. L. P. will rise at least 25 per cent.

The Vote in Connecticut. Milford, Conn., November 9.—In this town 14 votes were cast for Fullerton, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor. The vote in other places was, New Haven 248, last year 133; Bridgeport, 224, last year 120; Hartford, 136; New Britain, 75; Stamford, 46; Manchester, 18; East Hartford, 12; Greenwich, 2; New Canaan, 1.

The Vote in Massachusetts.

For Governor, in Boston, 316; in Lynn, 106; in Springfield, 104, last year 79; in Brockton, 22; in Worcester, 110; in Everett, 27; in Lawrence, 50; in N. Adams, 37; in Melrose, 5; in Malden, 48; in Gloucester, 34; in Lowell, 45; in Chelsea, 40; in Northampton, 18; in Fitchburg, 41; in Haverhill, 26; in Medford, 16; in Newburyport, 12; in Fall River, 75; in Beverly, 26; in Woburn, 17; in Cambridge, 33; in New Bedford, 107; in Holyoke, 172, one more than the S. P.; in Quincy, 21; in Waltham, 14; in Marlboro, 7; in Salem, 87; in Somerville, 57; in Taunton, 12.

The below is the editorial which appeared in the Daily People on the day following the elections:

The election returns, in outlines, as given elsewhere in this issue, justify the conclusion that the Socialist Labor Party issues from this virtually national campaign with an increased support at the polls, while the Socialist party issues from the campaign with a markedly reduced support in this city compared with the vote of the last gubernatorial election.

Indications, at the hour of going to press, also are that the experience of the two parties outside the city is, on the

When the pouter-pigeon professors of capitalist economics feel their oats, and are in a particularly self-satisfied and aggressive mood, they trot out two counts at the head of their indictment of the Socialist Movement—

The first count is that Socialism would destroy incentive, whereas capitalism promotes, incites and rewards incentive;

The second count is that Socialists are unmitigated romancers—our professors would use a stronger term, but they are too polished gentlemen for that—when they say the workingman is an "abject slave" under capitalism; the fact being that "the workingman is a partner in his employer's establishment."

The Equity Session of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts handed down a decision on the 31st of last month that amounts to a sledge hammer blow delivered upon and shattering the skull of both the above anti-Socialist counts. It was the decision in what will henceforth be known as the Lachapelle case.

The facts are these:—Before an applicant can secure employment in the

United Shoe Machinery Company he has to sign a contract binding himself to transfer to the Company all inventions he may make or obtain while the contract, which is to run for ten years, remains in force. Agreeable to this contract 95 per cent. of the inventors of shoe machinery were obliged to yield their inventions to the Company. For the sweet boon they receive \$20 wages a week. One of these employees and inventors was one Euclid Lachapelle. He made a valuable invention while being in the Company's employ and he patented the same, and sought to profit by the fruit of his genius. The Company held otherwise. It brought suit to compel Lachapelle to transfer to it the patents he had for inventions on shoe machinery, upon the strength of the contract aforementioned. And the Court held so too.

And there lies crushed like another nutshell the myth regarding the partnership relations between the workingman and the capitalist class. Lachapelle may not of his own incentive set his brain at work on any more inventions as a bonus to be given free, gratis and for nothing to the Company. But the Company now knows what his genius is capable of, and if he does not sweat some more inventions he will be sacked. Rather than be sacked he will invent on—just as the other inventive workingmen, whose wretched proletarian status compels them to submit to the abject slavery implied by such tyrannical contracts as the Company extorts from them.

The case of Lachapelle is not the first; it will not be the last. Unfortunately the Lachapelles are not numerous. If they were, then would there be a correcter knowledge of the hugeness of the number of inventors robbed of their invention through wage slavery—a stronger flashlight upon our pouter-pigeon professors of capitalist economics, and of the social system they are paid to prevaricate about.

And there lies crushed like a nutshell the myth about capitalism's promotion, incitation, and rewarding of incentive. Lachapelle must be a double-dyed ass if he willingly cudgels his mind henceforth to make any further inventions.

TOO MUCH OF "BRAINS"

GETS CALIFORNIA BUSINESS MEN INDICTED.

Six Companies Hauled Up for Strenuous Exertions in Improving on Pure Food Law—Sonoma County S. P.'s Noteworthy Immediate Demands.

San Francisco, November 1.—Whenever the Socialists make the charge of parasitism against the capitalist class, they are met with the answer that the capitalist is the brains of society; that he leads a very active life; that men like Harriman died of overwork, and that more recently Morgan the "Younger" was forced to go under the doctor's care owing to a breakdown brought on by overwork. Well, perhaps the capitalist does lead a strenuous life, a life replete with activity. Here in San Francisco, he has been so confoundedly active that the state had to step in and curtail his activities. In fact, the state had to adopt harsh measures to save the capitalist from overwork. It had to indict six of them and threaten many more with a similar procedure in order to abate their activities somewhat.

Some of these it had to indict on more than one count. Witness the Lewis Packing Company. This company's activity consisted in using glucose instead of sugar in putting up "Red Rose Catsup." It is a well known fact that too much sugar is ruinous, first, to the teeth, and second, to the digestion, and that all this reacts on the entire system. The Lewis Packing Company realized this. Hence their activity, their "brainwork." Their second activity consisted in putting acetic acid in vinegar. Further, they colored the vinegar an enticing brown. Apples, you know, are very often deficient in sourness, and are of a muddy color. The Lewis Packing Company could not resist a desire to remedy these defects, and upon succeeding, a dullard Grand Jury indicted them. No wonder the Pure Food Law, the law which governs such cases, is called by active and progressive manufacturers the poor fool's law.

But the above mentioned company was not alone in its martyrdom. There were four counts in the indictment found against the California Fruit Canners' Association. They manufactured a grade of strawberry jam known in the market by the appetizing name, "Sweet Briar Brand." In order that it might keep its flavor, the "brainy" capitalists, who modestly conceal their identity under a company name, placed a small amount of preservative in it. But they were so active that they quite forgot to label it thus. A small oversight. Yet a foolish Grand Jury must needs find indictment.

Another case. Schlesinger and Bender were indicted on two counts for having shipped brandy that was artificially colored. The poetic head of this firm had named one of his products "De Luxe Apricot Brandy." But nature is ever imperfect; her coloring was not rich enough to suit the artistic taste of this active capitalist. So

he perfected nature by coloring the brandy. No one can deny that to perfect nature is the function of art. Of course a Grand Jury of philistines had no sympathy with art and so they found indictments.

The D. Chirardelli Company was also indicted by this vulgar Grand Jury. The true bill claims that Chirardelli imitated the Italian flag on the wrappers of his chocolates "so as to give the package the semblance and appearance of having been made in Italy, when in reality it was made in San Francisco." That the design was artistic in a high degree, and the product of much brain work on the part of the capitalist, the Grand Jury refused to consider.

Then there is the indictment found against the Gordon Syrup Company of Oakland. This firm places on the market a syrup branded "Rose Bud Drips." Think of how many years of art and musing lie behind such a euphonious title. Think of the nights spent with Walter Pater, with Ruskin, with Oscar Wilde and all the great esthetes. Think of all this brain activity and then, if you can, condemn the capitalist as useless. Yet the Grand Jury found that the labels of this company were false and misleading.

Those back of the agitation to have the minimum wage for per diem city employee increased from \$2.50 to \$3 have made an exhaustive study of the standard of living of the average laborer, and declare that it is impossible to maintain a normal standard on an income of less than \$800 a year. Many of the per diem city employees do not earn anywhere near this amount, frequently being laid off for various reasons for long periods.

It is stated that the average working year of these men is far under 360 days.

The expenditures or "budgets," as they are characterized, of several hundred laborer's families were examined with this statement:

"It seems safe to conclude from all the data we have been considering that an income under \$800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard. A survey of the detail of expenditure for each item in the budget shows some manifest deficiency, for almost every family in the \$800 and \$700 groups. The housing average shows scarcely more than three rooms for five persons. Three-fifths of the families have less than four rooms and more than one and one-half persons to a room. Fuel is gathered on the street by half of the \$800 families and by more than one-third of the \$700 families.

"One-third of the \$800 families are not able to afford gas. One-third of the \$800 families are within the twenty-two-

cent minimum limit for food, and 30 per cent of the \$700 families spend 22 cents or under. As to the provision for the future, industrial or burial insurance is one of the necessities that the poorest families provide, and the returns show cases where something is saved out of a \$100 income, but the savings are at the expense of essentials of the present, as is seen in the number of underfed families reporting a surplus at the end of the year.

"On the other hand, an income of \$900

or over probably permits the main-

tenance of a normal standard, at least so far as the physical man is concerned.

An examination of the items of the bud-

get shows that the families having from

\$900 to \$1,000 a year are able, in gen-

eral, to get food enough to keep soul

and body together, and clothing and shel-

ter enough to meet the most urgent de-

sires of decency.

The Reverend J. W. Wells, Christian

Socialist, is sending out a campaign

folder in behalf of Stitt Wilson's can-

didacy on the S. P. ticket. In it he

tells us that "Our candidates are clean

men. They are not spending a dollar

in the saloons." No comment neces-

sary. A. R.

"Sixty-eight per cent of the \$900 fam-

ilies have four rooms or more, the aver-

age number of rooms being 3.75. The

average expenditure for fuel allows com-

fortable provision; one-quarter of the

families report gathering wood on the

streets. Only one family in fifteen in

Manhattan is without gas."

Until the workers know Socialism

they are the hopeless victims of Cap-

italism. Spread the light.

SMITE THEM, HIP AND THIGH!

SOCIALIST SHOTS THROWN INTO CAMP OF FOES OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Time was when in France the saying rose: "The King is dead, long live the King," and the saying grew into a state maxim. The resignation on the 2nd of this month of the French Cabinet, following closely upon the heels of the "vote of confidence" that this very Cabinet secured from the Chambers, in connection with the manner in which the Briand Cabinet throttled the recent railroad strike, suggests the probability of a new saying, destined, in turn, to become a new state maxim, being about to arise in France: "The Cabinet is upheld, down goes the Cabinet." An ominous fact for "Law, Order and Religion" to confront.

The Hocking Valley R. R.! Who does not remember that railroad and coal mine combination of capitalists' swindle against capitalists and their simultaneous Russian-like treatment of the employees? The Hocking Valley became the theme of articles and books, also of criminal court prosecutions, which, however, were quickly hushed up. Suddenly the Hocking Valley bobs up again into undesirable notoriety. It—the Hocking Valley Railroad Company and its twin the Sunday Creek Coal Company—are indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Toledo on the charge of discriminating.

The charges carry a total fine of \$740,000. A list of the Directors showing the hand-in-handness of Insurgent and Standpat Republicans along with Democrats would make good reading.

The opinion of Geraldine Farrar concerning Dukes—"taking them individually and collectively, grand and plain, they are not worth a damn"—may bode as badly for German aristocracy, from among whom the gifted actress now comes, as cannon balls have proved effective against the aristocracy of Portugal, among whom the celebrated damsels Gaby Deslys twirled just before the balls began to fly. To earn the contempt of stage female stars is a well-known symptom of approaching distress for an aristocracy—of Birth as of Cash.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a series of six documents under the heading "Read and Think It Over."

Indeed, read, and read carefully, and think it over. The opening of mail by a person to whom the mail is not addressed is a criminal offence—an offence against civilization.

It behooves every man who writes a letter to guard against promoting impunity in the commission of that crime. A way to help guard against impunity in such cases is for the writer of a letter never to neglect inserting the name of the addressee in his letter, either at the head, or at the bottom of the same. Even when this precaution is taken a mail robber may cover his tracks by destroying both letter and envelope. Nevertheless, impunity for committing the crime is greatly facilitated if the name of the addressee is omitted from the letter itself.

This matter of properly heading a letter is one of the "small matters" upon which there is much negligence in the Movement, many writers thinking it superfluous to repeat in the letter the name of the addressee, the same being anyhow inserted on the envelope. The omission is serious. It is serious not only because it encourages mail fraud, it is serious also because the writer of a letter should remember that his letter may, without mail violation, fall into hands not intended to receive it, and who might make improper use of the same, claiming to be in correspondence with the writer.

Read and think it over.

When, a few days ago, the report was widely disseminated in the capitalist press that a certain Albert B. Krieter, third vice-president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, had threatened that a certain newspaper building in Denver would "blow up" if its owner did not soon settle with the union, the item seemed fishy to all well informed minds. Coming so soon after the scurrilous allegation that the Los Angeles "Times" was "dynamited by union labor," and being so evidently an attempt to back up that charge by adding a pretended threat of like character, the item looked

even fishier. The capaheaf of fishiness is now added by the news that Krieter was deliberately misquoted. It was the publisher himself who made the threat that he would "see the building blow up before he would settle with the pressmen's union."

The Census advance reports on population, showing phenomenal increases of cities along with decreases in rural districts, are a guarantee that a flood of cheap magazine articles, in store for the readers arguing upon the innate perverseness of the workers to run away from where work is crying for them, to places where they are forced to cry for work.

The Chicago "Tribune" tells the story of a Chicago lady who said: "When I ask my Uncle Will what his politics is all I can get out of him is that he is in favor of government ownership of all utilities." Uncle Will must be a reader of the Chicago "Socialist."

Father Joseph C. Campbell, a Roman Catholic prelate of Port Richmond, S. I., recently preached a sermon against flowerers at funerals. He advised his parishioners instead to "seek out some worthy and deserving person or family" to spend the money on. Father Campbell's talk sounds like a display of benevolence. It is exactly the reverse. It is a talk calculated to keep his parishioners' attention falsely focused on alleviating effects, instead of striking at the root and abolishing poverty by abolishing its cause, capitalism.

These certainly are the days of small things. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a talented lady engaged in no less an issue than Woman's Suffrage, receives from the secretary of Police Commissioner Copesey a letter in which she is informed that women have a right to be watchers at the polls, and the lady is so delighted that she summons the reporters, to her side, displays to them the Commissioner's letter, and exclaims: "Isn't that a victory for the cause?" as she replaced the missive in her shopping bag."

GEN. OTIS THE CRIMINAL**SO DECIDE CALIFORNIA UNIONS INVESTIGATORS.**

After Four Weeks' Probing, Declare Los Angeles "Times" Explosion Was Caused by Gas—Otis Was Ready for It with Supplementary Plant—Has Seized an Incident to Assassinate Unions.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 31.—Declaring that Col. Harrison Gray Otis is the criminal, the investigating committee appointed by the California State Federation of Labor to probe the fatal "Times" explosion has published a twelve-column report on its findings.

The committee declares that after four weeks' investigation it is of the opinion that the explosion was caused by gas that Otis had an auxiliary plant ready to start as soon as the affair took place and that he has seized upon the catastrophe to blacken and if possible destroy the craft union in California.

Otis, the committee's signed report declares, hired spies to join the unions and mingle with union men, in the hope of securing evidence of criminality or other evidence which he might use to their detriment. Further, they say that trumpeting abroad the report that unionists were plotting to do him violence, Otis made of his editorial rooms an arsenal, then employed every means at his command to goad union men to attack him or make a demonstration in front of his office, in order to furnish an excuse for a massacre.

The more important parts of the investigating committee's report are:

"Why Did the Times Building Burst So Suddenly Into Flames?"

"It has not been established that the Times building was destroyed by dynamite.

"The only two points which can possibly be urged in support of the dynamiting theory after four weeks of investigation are:

"First. That a committee appointed by the Mayor reported the conclusion that 'The explosive used was one of high power, such as nitroglycerine or a product of nitroglycerine.'

"Second. That the day following the disaster 'infernal machines' were discovered in the vicinity of the homes of General Otis and Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

"As to the report of the committee, it must be remembered that this committee consisted of business men, whose position would make them naturally subject to the influence which the Times and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have sought to exert upon them.

"As to the 'infernal machines' which the Times would have the world believe clinch the dynamiting theory, these 'infernal machines' were found by detective Tom Rico, the same individual, strangely, who 'found' the sticks of dynamite in the Hall of Records, the same individual who 'found' the sticks of dynamite at the Alexandria Hotel. Dynamite has been found before by detectives working in the interests of employers in time of strike. And time and time again it has been proved that the finders were the planters.

"Who is Detective Tom Rico? The same individual who gained notoriety for hunting political refugees for the Mexican government, the man who criminally assisted in the arrest and attempted kidnapping of Magon, Villareal and Rivera three years ago, the side partner of the notorious Talamantes, now charged with trafficking in white slaves—both of them still members of the Los Angeles police force!

"Infernal Machines Were Planted to Support Dynamiting Theory."

"Rico 'found' two 'infernal machines.' These 'infernal machines' consisted of a bundle of supposed dynamite sticks attached to an alarm clock, the whole being contained in a suit-case. In 'finding' one of the instruments of terror Rico 'accidentally' started the alarm with his pocket-knife and the 'explosion' was so tremendous that it failed to destroy the clock!

"It is upon such 'evidence' that the police base their dynamiting theory!

"On the other hand, to those who are familiar with the peculiarities of explosions by dynamite, the evidence furnishes an overwhelming certainty that there was no dynamite connected with the affair.

"Our investigation developed the following facts.

"That the sound of the explosion was deep and rumbling, like cannon or distant thunder.

"That the explosion and fire were simultaneous, the entire building having been enveloped in flames within ten seconds after the first report.

"That the flames shot straight toward

the sky, blowing upward from the ground floor through three stories and through the roof, and past the sixth story windows of the section of the building to the northward.

"That the power of the explosion, as well as the flames, tended upward and not outward, the outside walls of the building generally remaining standing.

"That even some of the window panes of the building were not broken, while almost no window panes were broken in surrounding buildings.

"That various employees of the Times smelled gas on the night of the tragedy, the fumes being so strong as to cause nausea in several cases.

"In our opinion these facts prove conclusively that the destruction was caused by a gas explosion and not by a dynamite.

"Dynamite Could Not Have Wrecked the Times."

"Because:

"Gas explodes with a booming or rumbling sound. Dynamite explodes with a splitting, cracking noise.

"Gas explodes with a flash of flame. Dynamite does not make fire. When exploding it lets loose elements that put out fire.

"A gas explosion blows upward, dynamite with equal strength in all directions. Had the Times been destroyed by dynamite of sufficient strength to blow upward through three stories and through the roof, it would have blown every wall of the building into fragments.

"A slow explosion, such as that by illuminating gas, does not disturb the atmosphere sufficiently to break window panes at long distances. The opposite is true of dynamite, every outside pane of every building for blocks around would have been shattered into bits.

"As to the employees smelling gas, we have considerable evidence to add to what the Examiner printed October 1, before the word went about to hush up the evidence pointing to a gas explosion.

"Daily Newspaper Is Punished for Mentioning the Word 'Gas'."

"When the Los Angeles Record, a newspaper which was not whipped into line, published a manly editorial pointing out the probability of an explosion by gas, a concerted attack by members of the M. and M. caused the withdrawal of so many advertisements, and the threatened withdrawal of so many more, as would have compelled a less courageous newspaper to cease its demands for justice forthwith.

"For a Long Time Otis Had Been Preparing for Catastrophe."

"Were we to accept the theory of willful dynamiting, there are several other facts as yet unmentioned which might be pointed out why the police should make investigations into the movements of the proprietors and managers of the Times previous to the explosion.

"It is generally reported that plans for a new ten-story building for the Times were already drawn up at the time of the disaster.

"It is certain that the civic improvement plan of the city, which provides, among other things, for the extension of New High street, and the consequent tearing down of the old Times building, had been publicly approved by the owners of the Times.

"It is certain that the Times was prepared for an early moving. A complete auxiliary plant, with presses installed and everything ready for operation, had been established at College and New High streets, and a Times auxiliary job office had been established across the way. The Times itself boasted that because of the readiness of these auxiliary plants the Times did not lose an issue.

"Still another thing, how did it happen that the valuable records of the Times, the accounts, the ponderous books, were saved, when all stories agree that the entire building was a mass of flames within a few seconds of the explosion? Is not the business office of the Times practically deserted at 1 o'clock in the morning? Is it possible that the big books could have been carried out in the space of a few seconds, when there was not time to save human lives? Possibly this question can be answered by the Times, but isn't it rather queer that the Times has not voluntarily explained this point?

"The crisis preceding the blowing up of the Times presents a strange parallel with the blowing up of the Independence depot by members of the Colorado Mine Owners' Association.

"Otis and His Fellow Conspirators Are the Criminals."

"Summing up, finally, in our judgment the facts indicate:

"First, That the explosion was not by dynamite—it was by gas.

"Second, That General Otis knows that the Times was destroyed by gas, but that he is deliberately exploiting the dynamite theory, first, in order that he may escape the just consequences of criminal negligence; and, second, in order to further a conspiracy to launch an

AN EPISODE AT THE CONGRESS**HAYWOOD TEARS UP HILLQUIT-BERGER SHAMS, WITH AMUSING CONCOMITANTS AND CONSEQUENCES.**

There is one episode occurring at the recent International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, and alluded to in the report of the Socialist Labor Party's delegate, which I believe worthy of more extensive description, and preservation in the archives of the movement.

It was the evening of the fifth day of the sessions. That afternoon, in response to De Leon's summons that the S. P. delegation tell what they were willing to do in the matter of Unity, Hillquit ("I never would have taken the floor except for the direct challenge of the previous speaker," he truthfully told his auditors) had delivered one of his characteristic speeches. There was already, he declared, practical Unity in America. At the convention held in 1900, when the Socialist party was organized, all the various groups had combined. Only one dissident set had remained outside, the S. L. P. That had gradually dwindled down till it was composed of just one wicked man, who wouldn't come in and be good. But even he was welcomed—provided he would drop his new-fangled ideas on the economic movement, and stop attacking and antagonizing the trade unions. Following Hillquit, Berger had spoken, also loudly scouting the idea that there was need for any further unity in America. Finally Haywood tried to get the floor, but he not having notified the chairman soon enough, the speakers' list was closed, and he was denied the opportunity.

All through this scene Berger sat like a duck in thunder—a circumstance which did not prevent him from pulling his chair up closer to Haywood's, and twining his arm around the other's neck like a honeysuckle. His uneasiness was in no wise decreased by Mrs. Johnson's going over the pair and saying, "Why, Mr. Haywood—your Genoese Hillquit would have your head off if he heard that!" Clearly something had to be done.

The opportunity soon came, or, rather, Berger made it. Calling to the fore a resolution he had previously introduced indorsing a contemplated European seamen's strike, the originator of the "Milwaukee idea" took the floor and argued long and fervidly for its adoption. Several times, both before and after this, did he speak in the Congress; but never did he put half the vim into it that he did on this occasion.

"There is a widespread belief, both here and in America," he declared in German—both he and Hillquit always played to the German side of the house by speaking in that language first, and later translating into English—"that we Socialists are the deadly enemies (Todesfeinde) of the trade unions. This idea must be wiped out. I beg of you, pass this resolution. Then when I go back to America, and the Socialists are charged with assaulting the trade unions, I will be able to show that we are not the enemies of the unions, but their very best friends."

The episode—Haywood's crashing stumps, their attempted choking off by Troelstra, and Berger's desperate attempt to polish them over—was complete. Branting, a stalwart Swedish Socialist Democrat, and several others who are keeping track of events in America and who were present, all commented, in private conversations on the way home, to the complete lie given by the affair, to the position assumed by the S. P. representatives in the full Congress. The exposure of S. P. duplicity and internal dissension could not have been better done.

The next day when I spoke to Haywood at the American table about his stand the night before, "That's the way I've always talked, and always will," said he, and added that he had intended to utter the same words the previous day at the Congress when he had been unsuccessful in obtaining the floor. The effect of the same declaration, made from the more resounding tribunal of the full Congress, and coming directly after the Hillquit-Berger allegations, would have been inestimable.

But Berger, when one wished to speak with him on the occurrence, threw up his hands in impatience, and fled.

I.**HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST LABOR FEDERATION, BRANCH XXXI.**

Allegheny, Pa., October 10th.
Socialist Labor Party, New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrade:—In reply to your letter dated September 30, 1910, we would like to know why you advise us to write to Mr. A. B. Ringler, Reading, Pa., for information. Mr. Ringler is Secretary of the Socialist party's Pa. State Committee. We want to join the Socialist Labor Party and not the Socialist party.

I would be pleased if I could get your answer till Sunday, because our meeting is on that day. Hoping you will inform me in this case,

I am, fraternally yours,
Martin Braun,
1451 Warner street.

Socialist Labor Party, New York.

Dear Comrade:—The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, branch 31st, Allegheny, Pa., wishes to get information on that matter mentioned below here. Could we join the Socialist Labor Party, as a branch, or do all our members have to make new extra applications to become members of your Party, and what are the dues your members pay? We don't want to belong any longer to the Hungarian Federation. So please send us general information concerning this matter.

Fraternally yours,
Martin Braun,
1451 Warner street.

(Enclosure B.)

NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG

German Daily and Sunday Editions.
Office: 15 Spruce Street
Vorwaerts P. O. Box 1512 Sonntagsblatt
Issued every Saturday 20 Pages
10 Pages Tel. 4414 Beekman

New York, Sept. 30, 1910.
Mr. Martin Braun,
1451 Warner Str., Allegheny, Pa.

Dear Comrade:—In reply to yours of Sept. 28, you will get the desired information as to how join the Party from, Mr. A. B. Ringler, 628 Walnut Str., Reading, Pa.

Yours fraternally,
New Yorker Volkszeitung,
F. Kraft, Manager.

V.**UNITED STATES POST OFFICE**

New York, New York.
Indexed

Third Division
City Delivery Department

November 3, 1910.
Mr. Paul Augustine,
No. 28 City Hall Place,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I am returning the papers which you left at the office of the Superintendent of Delivery on afternoon of October 26th indicating that a letter directed to the Socialist Labor Party, 28 City Hall Place, has been misdelivered to and the matter to which it related attended to by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," as representatives of the Socialist party.

My representative had an interview with the Manager of the above named publication who showed him the original letter from Martin Braun of Allegheny, Pa.; the salutation reads "Dear Comrade"—but there was no party name given, as shown in the copy herewith, but on the other hand that does not necessarily prove that the envelope (since destroyed) was not correctly addressed, though of course it raises a doubt on that point.

However, the matter has been brought to the attention of the proper employees and every effort will hereafter be made to prevent further mistreatment of letters for your organization.

Thanking you for bringing the matter to my attention, I am

Very respectfully,
E. M. Morgan, Postmaster.
Per Thos. F. Murphy, Asst. P. M.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

Its readers are posted right up to the minute, upon matters pertaining to Socialism—Political and Economic.

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"The improvement of the understanding is for two ends: first, for our own increase of knowledge; secondly, to enable us to deliver and make out that knowledge to others." This wise observation by Locke fits the Socialist propaganda exactly. The mission of the propagandist is to convey knowledge to others and in such manner that they too will become propagandists of the word.

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How many answer, "Aye"?

Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself: it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the masses, ~~were~~ ~~were~~ woman's economic slavery, rise so high that ~~over~~ ~~over~~ the gilded houses of the full Congress, and coming directly after the Hillquit-Berger allegations, would have been inestimable.

Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

- I. The Rise of Christianity.
- II. The Reformation.
- III. The French Revolution.

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

Introduction.

Looking back over the history of the human race, one perceives a steady development, an uninterrupted chain of fundamental changes in all social relations. The political and juridical institutions, the intellectual culture, the customs and habits, moral concepts—in fine, everything which conjoins forms the common civilization of a given society is in a continuous process of change, birth, growth, development, decay and final supplanting by new forms. We not only live differently in the age of factories, railroads, telephones and automobiles than did our grandparents, but we also think and act quite differently; we are absorbed in entirely new interests, guided by new ideas, fighting for new aims. Times are changing and people change with them. What a span of development lies not between the mighty modern manufacturer and the modest master craftsman of the middle ages; and who can measure the chasm which separates the culture of our time from the way of living and thinking of the men of the Stone Age?

The history of the human race, accordingly, forms itself as a steady development, and a succession of great periods in this movement are to be distinguished. Graeco-Roman antiquity has its peculiar aspect; the Middle Ages and our modern time theirs. But the movement does not proceed forward smoothly and imperceptibly; from time to time violent clashes occur, catastrophes, during which the old culture is destroyed and a new one is seen to appear. These crises, however, do not come as a bolt from a clear sky; a close observation of the movement in the preceding epoch will show how the revolutionary periods are gradually formed, how new forces appear and gain in strength until they finally burst the existing social relations.

It is further seen how each revolutionary crisis itself forms the beginning of a new period of evolution, which again in the future leads to new catastrophes. The historical process of society is thus effected by a change of epochs with an even and steady development, and scenes of a violent and stormy character—but these two forms of evolution do not stand in opposition to each other any more than the "revolutionary" act of childbirth is in opposition to the slow growth of the embryo in the mother's womb.

What, then, is this ever-acting force which produces the historical process of transformation? The solution to this riddle was given more than half a century ago by the great Socialist thinker, Karl Marx.

Marx found that the fundamental cause of the historical development in social and intellectual life was to be sought in the changes which took place in the methods of production with which man acquired newer and more appropriate means to procure the necessities of life and satisfy his various needs.

The productive forces at a given time are at the disposal of the people form a power, to which the race is subjected; man is compelled to adapt his life in conformity to these, and he does so quite instinctively, as if yielding to a natural power. The sum of all these productive forces forms the basis of society. They determine at any given time the prevailing political institutions, the property and juridical relations; they affect the moral, the religious, the artistic conceptions and views; all social life, all cultured life obtains its nourishment from the material relations of production and the corresponding economic conditions of life. But gradually as the productive forces become developed, through new inventions and discoveries, an antithesis appears. The property relations, the juridical and political relations no longer correspond to the basis upon which they rest. New demands manifest themselves, new ideas crop up; at first vague and indistinct, but later on with an ever growing strength and clearness. The productive forces no longer find room for a continued development within the framework of the old society; they threaten to burst the trammels and to introduce entirely new social conditions. The antithesis assumes the form of a conflict

between various classes, some of which virtue of their economic position are to maintain, others because of peculiar economic conditions, to throw the existing social order; and these latter classes become ever stronger and their interests become more and more dominant. Now commences a per-

iod of social revolution, during which the property-relations of the old society, with their juridical and political organizations, with their social and moral consciousness, are destroyed and supplanted by a society which responds to the new demands and furnishes an unobstructed course for a continued development of the productive forces. Thus world history is developed in close concordance with the ever progressing technique of production, through which man seeks to satisfy his needs to as great an extent and with as little effort as possible. It is the simplest, purely economic relation which at any time forms the fundamental basis of all social life and gives it its own peculiar impress. Each particular epoch of the history of the human race carries within itself the germs of the revolution which will destroy it, and also of the new society which must supersede it. A social system can not be overthrown arbitrarily; it is not destroyed until the productive forces which it contains are fully developed and burst the shell. And a new society can not be introduced arbitrarily; it must come as a historical necessity, when the conditions for its appearance have been developed in the womb of the old society.

This is the kernel in the Socialist conception of history. It is a conception, revolutionary in its scope; it preaches revolt against the existing, the capitalist society, and points towards the new, the Socialist Republic.

For, if the social relations continually change in accordance with the development of the productive forces, then it follows that capitalist society is but a passing phase in human history, destined to collapse and give way to a new historical epoch, based upon entirely different principles. It contains no condemnation of the present mode of production, it is strictly objective and does not present any moral view-point; but it contains the death-sentence of this system; it points to the proletariat as that revolutionary power which must execute this sentence, and it shows the Socialist society as the necessary, as the only possible successor to capitalism.

The Socialist conception of history is a scientific hypothesis. Its correctness can not be proven in the same absolute manner in which a mathematical proposition is proven—as little, for example, as it can be proven with absolute certainty that it is the earth which revolves around the sun and not vice versa. It can only be maintained to the extent that it stands the test of historical facts. But we find then that wherever it is tried, it agrees with all ascertainable facts, and furnishes the only reasonable explanation of conditions, which, without its aid, would be utterly incomprehensible. Only through it does historical research raise itself above the single phenomena and realize the inner connection between them, and arrive at a complete and satisfactory explanation of such social events and movements which at various times occur in the history of the race and of the mighty social changes which form the boundaries of the different historical periods. Only through the Socialist conception of history can we come to an understanding of not only what happens, but also why it happens.

We shall in the following endeavor to give in broad outline three of the most important revolutionary epochs of European History.

I.

The Rise of Christianity.

The rise of Christianity took place in that period which forms the boundary line between antiquity and the Middle Ages. And this immensely far-reaching historical event is but a link in that mighty process of dissolution and upheaval through which the old highly developed Greek and Roman culture was destroyed, through which the vast Roman Empire collapsed, and through which the ancient social relations were burst asunder and supplanted by the medieval.

Ancient society was reared upon absolute slavery. The major part of the socially necessary manual labor was performed by slave labor—just as it is in our days is performed by personally free laborers, mental and manual. And only through such slave labor was it possible for the free men—while the productive methods were still in a crude form—to employ themselves with public affairs, to participate in war, to occupy themselves with the arts and sciences, to develop and cultivate their bodies and

indulge in other diversions. The entire ancient civilization, so rich and in many ways so wonderful, rested upon this division between freemen and slaves and was profoundly influenced by this relation.

This economic constitution had originally proven itself to be the most appropriate and had created peaceful and happy social conditions. Small farming was the prevailing form. The population consisted of peasants, who for the sake of association and of security lived in cities, each of which formed an independent political whole. For these they attended to the tilling of the soil, located in the immediate vicinity. The slaves were their assistants; they were quite few in number and were as a rule treated well. They belonged to the patriarchal household; they worked together with their masters in the field and in the home; they were interested in the welfare of their masters and were reliable caretakers, when the masters had to go to war. The primitive farming secured to the families a safe, though modest livelihood. It was a society free from sharp conflicts, with a vigorous, independent and self-conscious peasant democracy, devoid of great thoughts or foresight, a sober earth-bound and earth-bred peasant culture.

Thus was the earliest ancient society, such as we find it reflected in the traditional history of the Greeks and Italians. But how entirely different were not the social conditions about the time of the advent of Christianity.

Throughout centuries the ancient agricultural relations had gradually been dissolved. And it was militarism which started this slow but sure process. The wars to which all able-bodied freemen had to give their personal service, were of little account so long as they were confined to petty feuds of short duration between neighboring towns. But gradually as they extended and increased in duration, they became the source of much misery and many hardships. The small land-owners were compelled to leave their houses and farms for long periods, and these were neglected and became dilapidated; land-owners were obliged to borrow grain from their wealthier neighbors at such usurious rates that they sank deeper and deeper in debt and had to pay heavy taxes to the rich, finally surrendering their property to these. The peasants were thus being impoverished and the numbers of those holding property were growing fewer and fewer, as their land was concentrated in the hands of a small class of rich men. And as it was the wars which enabled the rich to expropriate these landholdings, so it was also the wars which supplied them with labor-power for their estates. The prisoners of war became slaves. The ever increasing number of slaves was sent to the market and sold at an ever lower price. The landowners availed themselves of the opportunity. Where in former days the small independent farmer had cultivated his lots, we now find vast estates, worked by great masses of slaves, driven to work by the whip of the bailiff. And from agriculture this slave-labor spread to other branches of the means of subsistence, to the working of mines, navigation, the great common workshops, etc. All of this insofar as there was any profit in it, was seized upon by the greedy rich, employing slave-labor, everywhere displacing free labor.

Driven away from land and property, the propertyless peasants gradually assembled in the great cities, particularly at Rome, to seek means of subsistence. But the competition with the cheap slave-labor prevented them from making a decent living at handicrafts, trading or other useful activities. They were compelled to lead miserable lives as alms proletarians. Mendicity, gifts from some rich man or other who would also take poor people in his service in order to raise himself in public esteem, but above all public charity, became their only source of revenue. The free proletarian was a citizen, giving him not only the right to vote at the election of officials, according to him the big bribes, by which the rich bought popular favors, but he also possessed the privilege of obtaining aid from the state. From olden times it had been customary for the public to endeavor to satisfy the needs of the proletariat by distribution of grain and other victuals, by feeding them gratis, and also by giving them access to all kinds of amusements. The proletariat demanded such support, and as their numbers grew, their demands became higher and higher. The ruling class was compelled to meet these demands. The hungry populace was a restive lot, and if their hunger became too keen, violent, revolutionary explosions could be anticipated.

What a difference between our modern working class proletarians, who through their labor support society, and that proletariat of hungry individuals, which then flocked to Rome and other great cities, unaccustomed to work through generations of inactivity, with no other resources than the private and public charity, unable to give, but eager to re-

THE PASSING OF THE SKILLED WORKMAN

SIMPLIFIED AND SPECIALIZED MACHINERY CROWDING HIM OUT—
FROM FALL OF THE "ARISTOCRAT OF LABOR" WILL SPRING
BETTER THINGS.

The gradual passing of the skilled workman, and the reduction of all to the same dead level of insecurity and under-pay, due to the natural evolution of privately owned industry, is one of the tendencies long noted and warned against by the Socialist.

The warning, it is true, has been spurned and ridiculed by all who found their account in flattering the workers while they plucked them, or who played the part of court adulator to the member of the craft union for the sake of catching his vote with molasses. But now the tendency has grown too marked to be any longer denied. It is everywhere recognized and even those who before were most outraged at having pointed out to them are at present rubbing the sore spots of their experience, and ruefully regretting their misplaced indignation.

A recent exhaustive contribution to the literature of this subject is that of R. H. Tawney, in the London Economic Journal, entitled "The Economics of Boy Labor." Tawney's essay, while speaking of England and English cities, records facts and developments which need only a change of geography to make them fully applicable to this country. The inquiries of a Consultative Committee of the Board of Education, and of the Poor Law Commission are fully discussed, and the ultimate conclusion of the Commission given that "the mass of unemployment is continually being recruited by a stream of young men from industries which rely upon unskilled boy-labor, and turn it adrift at manhood without any general or special industrial qualification."

How this is brought about by the continual specialization of machinery and the consequent division of labor is well shown. Almost all the latest evidence drawn from the actual relations of industrial life goes to show that even in those trades where the medieval apprenticeship system nominally survives there is little reason to regard it as a satisfactory method of providing for life. On the contrary, inquiry shows that several tendencies are at work to assimilate the position of the boy who is nominally an apprentice or learner to the position of the boy who is employed simply as a "boy-laborer."

The growing specialization of processes makes it increasingly difficult for a boy who enters a workshop as an apprentice or learner to obtain a knowledge of the trade which he means to follow sufficiently general to make him a good all-round workman, who can adapt himself to different classes of work and the varying needs of different jobs. He tends to become unduly specialized at a very early age, with the result that if he is displaced from his particular job he finds severe difficulty in getting another.

The motive to this further and further specialization of all kinds of work including that of boys who are nominally learners, is, of course, cheap production for a wide market. In the words of one employer, "to put an apprentice on a valuable machine is waste of money unless he is specialized to it, and in all trades the longer a boy is kept at the process the sooner does he begin to be economically profitable."

The result of it is seen in a diminution

of the opportunities for workshop education. Thus one firm states, "Boys are kept as a rule, in their own departments. They are not taught; they are made to work." Another, "Boys are specialized from the beginning; to shift a boy proficient in one department to another would not pay."

Some firms it is shown, make a sharp division between boys who are to get a general all-round training and boys

receive—a population which only consumed

of the wealth of society.

In order to procure means wherewith to satisfy the hunger and demands of the continually increasing proletariat, it became necessary to extend the possessions of the state, to subject foreign nations and force them to pay taxes. The ruling classes eagerly seized upon the opportunity. They thereby not only established peace within and checked the uprisings of the proletariat, but they also acquired great riches through the exploitation of the conquered countries, as governors, tax-gatherers, money-lenders and monopolizing merchants. The demands of the proletariat for a living on the expense of state, and the insatiable greed of the plutocracy were the moving factors in the policy of conquest of the ancient states.

(Continued next week.)

has been laboriously acquired it may at any moment be rendered entirely unnecessary by changes in the organization of industry. The greater his skill in one particular class of work the less easy does he find it to take to another.

All of which is calculated to strike terror to the heart of the American "aristocrat of labor" who has been pluming himself on his top-loftiness above every other workingman on the face of the land. It surely means decreased well-being for him and his dependents. Yet the development is not without its blessings. Heretofore the "aristocrat of labor" has scorned to take a hand in the movement for labor's emancipation. He has even held his forehead too high to see and help his fellow workers in their daily distress. When he feels himself being pulled down to the ignoble level he previously placed them upon, he may rustle his stumps, study economics, and find out what is ailing him. As Marx said, not until all craft and trade superstitions are leveled flat, and the workers recognize themselves for what they are, victims in common of wage slavery, will they be able to strike off the chains that bind them.

S. D. L.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mystères du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel Be Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time thefeat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

Look up, look up, ye downcast eyes
The night is almost gone;
Along the new horizon flies
The banner of the dawn.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE "EVENING POST."

The most striking thing about the New York "Evening Post's" arguments against Socialism is the way it addresses its appeals strictly to the intelligence of its readers. Nothing, for example, could be more illuminating to the thoughtful citizen than this simple and straightforward statement, made in the "Post's" issue of the first of the current month, against the "backbone of Socialism":

"The theory that interest in robbery has been repudiated by what are now called the scientific Socialists of our time."

To clinch the matter, we trust that the "Evening Post" will publish an alphabetical list of the "scientific Socialists" who have repudiated the "backbone of Socialism."

While awaiting the "Post's" list we shall suggest the following:

Under the letter A, United States Senator Aldrich and New York State ex-Senator Aldis may lead the list.

Under the letter B, we are ready to see the name of president Nicholas Murray Butler.

Under the letter C, Speaker Cannon's name should not be forgotten.

Under the letter D, Chauncey M. Depew clearly belongs.

Under the letter E, would-be father-in-law of the Duke of the Abruzzi Senator Elkins should not be missed.

Under the F, of course, Prof. Fisher of Yale should rank high.

Under the letter G, the Tammany luminary Grady fits exactly.

Under the letter H, why, ex-Gov. Hughes and Huppuch.

Under the letter I, Iselin of regatta millionaire fame.

Under the letter J, Eugene A. Johnson, the ex-president of the Central Federated Union who appeared as one of Dix's endorsers.

Under the letter K, Patrick Keenan is entitled to be remembered.

Under the letter L, who more so-than Senator Lodge of Massachusetts should be entered?

Under the letter M, the Tammany Boss Charles F. Murphy should not be forgotten.

Under the letter N, Prof. Norton, the Yale financial genius and inventor of the "dill."

Under the letter O, why not William Ormond, the talented Brooklyn Republican candidate for the Assembly?

Under the letter P, the chief of the Republican State campaign Prentiss.

Under the letter Q, Lemuel E. Quigg.

Under the letter R, of course Theodore Roosevelt, and Tweed's lawyer Elihu Root.

Under the letter S, Roosevelt's man Stimson, of course.

Under the letter T, tariff-on-pine-apples Senator Talliaferro will come in nicely.

Under the letter U, Socialist-killer Gov. Utter of Rhode Island comes handy.

Under the letter V, Nigger-killer, Gov. Vandaman should lead.

Under the letter W, the Brooklyn Republican leader Woodruff, sure.

Under the letter X, Socrates Xantippe might be trotted out of her grave to do duty. She was a good enough scold to break any backbone.

Under the letter Y, the S. P. California candidate for Assembly, the anti-immigrationist Yturriaga.

Finally, under the letter Z, we might resuscitate Zenobia.

Having started the "Post's" alphabetical list of "scientific Socialists" who agree with the "Post," we trust the "Post" will not fail to complete the same in time to be published in parallel

columns with the alphabetical list that it suggests Roosevelt should publish of the "big businessmen" whom, according to Roosevelt's illuminating statement, Stimson "punished as district attorney," on account of which they are trying to break the backbone of Stimson's candidacy.

THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

As in America, so in Britain. The class-conscious instinct of the South Wales miners which prompts them to a general strike in the Welsh coal fields in sympathy with the men of the Ely pit who struck on a question of pay for special work, is meeting with the resistance of the Union leaders.

As in America, so in Britain. The Union officers who brace themselves against the interests of the class that they are supposed to represent, are intimately connected with the political representatives of the exploiters' Class.

The Union officers, who, in Britain, are now throwing themselves into the fray as a rampart for the exploiters' class, are, first, William Abraham, president of the South Wales Miners' Federation and vice-president of the South Wales Conciliation Board, and also Member of Parliament for the Rhondda division of Glamorganshire by the grace of capitalist politics; and, second, Thomas Richards, who holds the Union office of general secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and is also a Member of Parliament for West Monmouthshire, likewise by the grace of capitalist politics.

The picture here drawn is that of a physical force, pure and simple—an advocate of the General Strike and simultaneous opposer of Socialist political candidates.

Now the fact is that the individual so described is the Editor of the Daily People, the organ of—what? Of anything approaching even remotely the one-legged hobby of the General Strike to the exclusion of Socialist political action? Let us see.

As the representative of the American organization that the Daily People is the national organ of, the individual above pictured presented at the Socialist International Congress of 1907, held in Stuttgart, a resolution that contained the following passage:

"A truly revolutionary Socialist Movement requires imperatively both the political and the economic (Union) organization—the former for propaganda and struggle upon the civilized field of political action; the latter as the only conceivable force able to back up the ballot in an effective manner, and without which the ballot would become illusory."

"Without the political organization the Socialist Movement can never triumph; without the economic (syndical) organization the day of Socialist triumph would be the day of its defeat."

"Without the economic organization the Socialist Movement would attract the politicians who would debauch and sell out the Movement; without the political organization the Socialist Movement would attract and breed the agents-provocateurs who would assassinate the Movement."

Obviously, the element that the Daily People is the mouthpiece of can not be a pure and simple General Strike affair. It is in fact the organ of a political party—a Socialist political party—the Socialist Labor Party of America, with its tickets this very year in no less than twenty of the leading States of the land—a political party that stands flatfooted upon the declaration presented at Stuttgart, on account of which it fights the debauchery of pure and simple ballotism represented by the so-called Socialist party, and simultaneously fights the rowdyism of pure and simple bombism, represented under all sorts of masks, the mask of the Syndicalism, pure and simple, among others.

Can it be that England is so far away from America—so far away despite steam, electricity, and wireless—that Mr. O'Connor can be stung by interested stuffers, or that the facts reach him in the blurred manner reproduced by him?

THE SOURCE OF PROFITS.

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce from the Vancouver, B. C., Western Clarion an article in which Percy Rosoman takes a fall out of the "Appeal to Reason" of the previous September 24 for saying:

"All commodities have three principles: Value, price and profit. Value is the labor cost or wage of producing the commodity. Price is the selling value of the commodity or article, and profit is the difference between the selling value and the labor cost or wage. Profit, therefore, is the positive outcome of price."

Except for the mistake—a mistake of judgment, not of economics—of holding that all United States Socialists are Appeals, and consequently proclaiming "No wonder the U. S. Socialists are all at sea"—except for that mistake Mr. Rosoman's handling of the passage quoted from the "Appeal" is sound and instructive, and its reading is recommended. It shows how the error of looking to relieve the "con-

sumer" is an error that is called at the root of the blunder of considering "profit" to be a result of sale.

At the risk of being called a "Scab,"

a "Pop," a "Boss," or any or all of the epithets with which the "Appeal"

is in the habit of meeting The People's dissections of the Appeal's misleading

economics, we shall take up from another side the passage which Mr. Rosoman has analyzed.

If it were true, as the "Appeal"

claims that profit is the difference

between price and value, then the con-

sequence would be that, in the long

run, the Capitalist Class is a pauper.

The fact is that the Capitalist Class

is rolling in increasing profits. Hence

profit must be derived from some

source other than sale, and the "Appeal's" reasoning is false, as usual.

Economics teach that "value" is the

crystallized labor-power contained in

a commodity and socially requisite for

its reproduction.

Economics also teach that "price" is

the money expression fetched by a

commodity in the market, and that the

said expression varies. Sometimes, if

the demand is below the supply, falling

below the value of the commodity;

other times, if the demand is above

the supply, rising above the value of

the commodity; but, that in the long

run, the supply and demand equaling

each other, in all commodities, labor-

power excepted, "price" coincides with

the value of the goods.

The theory of economics fits the

facts. Seeing that, in the long run,

"price" and "value" of goods coincide;

seeing, furthermore, that the profits

accumulated in the hands of the Capitalist Class are on the increase, the

conclusion is obvious that "profit" can

not spring from sale, hence, cannot

be the difference between "price" and

"value."

The knowledge of this fact is essen-

tial to all Socialist propaganda. Only

that knowledge, easy to grasp, will

lock the switches that lure away into

the bourgeois quagmire of "cheap

goods" as a benefit to the workers,

and will keep the engine of Socialist

propaganda on the tracks that lead

direct to the center and source of wage

slavery—the shop, where the worker

is employed in production, and distribu-

tion, and other subfunctions of produc-

tion, and without which the ballot would become

illusory.

"Without the political organization

the Socialist Movement can never

triumph; without the economic

(syndical) organization the day of

Socialist triumph would be the day

of its defeat."

"Without the economic organization

the Socialist Movement would attract

the politicians who would debauch and

sell out the Movement; without the

political organization the Socialist

Movement would attract and breed the

agents-provocateurs who would assassi-

nate the Movement."

Dr. Eliot's theory has several leaks.

The first one is that, due to the job-

trust policy of the American pure-and-

simple unions, only some 2,000,000 out

of the 10,000,000 or so wage workers in

the country are organized. Being kept

outside of the unions, the vast majority

of the workers of the country can not be

blamed for what the little A. F. of L.-

minority may do.

Leak no. 2 is that even where they are</p

CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE DAILY PEOPLE, NOVEMBER 12, 1910
PRINTED IN AN ASSUMED NAME
will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

"DIRECT ACTION" AT WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—James Wilson, of the "Direct Actionites," otherwise known as the "I'm-a-bummers," has been found dead outside of Portland, Oregon. His death is mysterious. He was the editor of their paper. He knew their ins and outs, and he exposed the leaders last summer as having played fast and loose with the funds sent to Spokane last year to help the free speech farce. This sudden death is so mysterious that it stinks of "Direct Action." F. N. G.

Seattle, Wash., October 24.

BURGLARLIKE; AFRAID OF LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The local S. P.-ites are getting desperate. So much so that they have gone around and taken S. L. P. leaflets away from the doors where we had put them, so that the tenants could not read them, for fear it would hurt the S. P.-ite. It is a sort of censorship that these freedom preachers are trying to enforce. We are onto them. Silas Hinkel.

Reading, Pa., October 28.

REALIZES S. L. P.'S THE PLACE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice by the label on the Weekly People that after the 14th of November I shall not receive the paper. Enclosed find post office money order for \$1 to renew my paper for me. I would not be without it.

I have put my shoulder to the wheel of the Socialist Labor Party and will do my part. One good Socialist Labor Party man can do more good in the Socialist Movement than fifty Socialist party men.

The outlook in Minnesota for the S. L. P. from now on looks good to me. Comrade Katz is doing some good work in this state. If the Socialist party thinks the Socialist Labor Party is a dead one, it has another think coming.

Two of the S. P. members were at our meetings held while Katz was here. I have their word and honor that they will be the right kind of Socialists in the near future. They have promised to come over where they belong, in the Socialist Labor Party. If there were more of the S. P. members at these meetings they would be afraid to let it be known.

M. H. Roberts.
St. Paul, Minn., October 30.

SEATTLE'S WORK FOR PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find check to pay for one sub for the Daily People, six months; twelve three months' subs for the Daily; six for the Weekly one year; two for six months, and four for three months; in all twenty-five subs.

D. G. O'Hanrahan.
Seattle, Wash., October 25.

CRAWLING, AS USUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For a few days we have been holding successful noon meetings in Printing House Square. In the course of one, there appeared a sort of innocent girl, who commenced to distribute a leaflet entitled "Common Sense," which recommended "Merrie England" as one of the "classics of Socialism." This was too much to bear, and I told the youngster so.

She disappeared, but in a few minutes again appeared, this time accompanied by a Mr. Kraft, the business manager of the New York "Volksszeitung." He commenced to distribute the same trash, which I followed up by putting a copy of "The Difference" in the hands of every one who received a leaflet from Kraft. This must have angered him, and he asked me to have our speaker talk on the Difference. I told him the S. L. P. was very obliging on that subject, and not only would the present speaker touch on it, but that we had a score more from whom he could choose to debate it with.

"I'll debate with no one but Daniel De Leon," replied Kraft. I informed him that De Leon did not debate with every Tom, Dick, and Harry, but to be accommodating I would see him about it.

When I asked De Leon, he told me that if I got a written word from Kraft he would consider it, but on no consideration would he take the S. P.-ite's word. They were crawlers.

It did not take me five minutes to

having explained the Party's position, I challenged Rothfiser to debate with me before an English audience and produce the papers with the alleged contradictions.

To my great astonishment, Klopstein and Szentgyorgyi, who had been supposed to defend the S. L. P. with Rothfiser in their debate, now stepped in to his rescue. They saw I had driven him to the wall, and they gave the snap away. Rothfiser turned to them and asked if it were not true that The People contained the contradictions, and they answered "yes." When I asked them how they could know this, as they are not able to read English, they remained mute.

Rothfiser and his set do not teach Socialism, and when I showed them that when they sail under the name of Socialism it is pure swindle, meant to secure only the cash of dupes, they could not answer.

These men are nothing but ignorant job-hunters. They would make friends with Anarchists if that would help them get jobs. Socialism they can not teach because they know nothing of it. They pretend, when speaking to me, that they are great enemies of Rothfiser, but they always associate with him. This latter fellow would not debate with me, but he is ready to "debate" with people who don't understand English.

Chas. Kubrich,
Editor Radnicka Borba..
Cleveland, O., October 29.

HAMILTON, CAN., ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Karl Marx Club of Hamilton, on behalf of local Socialists, begs leave to announce that the five valuable book prizes, recently offered for competition by the club, have been awarded and will be distributed as follows:

- 1.—"Encyclopedia Britannica." C. Dumbry, city.
- 2.—"History Great American Fortunes." S. L. Landers, city.
- 3.—"Economic Foundation of Society." H. Rose, city.
- 4.—"Poverty of Philosophy." S. Kemp, Brantford.
- 5.—"Origin of the Family." T. Mason, Brantford.

K. Knudsen, Secretary,
L. M. Gordon, Organizer.
Hamilton, Can., October 17.

SOCIALIST PARTY NO PLACE FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A revolutionist in the Socialist party is out of place and can not stay in the bogus outfit after getting his eyes open. A revolutionist can not stay in an organization whose only object is to catch votes, and which, in pursuit of this object as a consequence offers such bait as "free water," "cheap coal and ice," and laments about the poor widow.

I listened recently to an S. P. speaker named Bessemer, of this place. He was asked a question concerning the organizing of the workers industrially into the I. W. W., and he said, "We stand neutral." He had to admit that the S. P. convention had voted 137 against to 45 in favor of industrial unionism. This claim of standing neutral is easily tested and found to be a lie. Let any one in the S. P. who believes in industrial unionism, urge the joining of the I. W. W. and he is frowned down by the "intellectuals." But not so with regard to the A. F. of L. That misguided labor organization is supported by every ounce of energy and blood of the S. P., that is, so far as talking goes.

I would just as lief be in the G. O. P. as be any longer in the S. P., so from now on I join the Socialist Labor Party. And I say to the others in the S. P. who are revolutionists, get into the party where you belong, the S. L. P., which stands for the I. W. W. and for the Revolution. More of this abandoning the rotten S. P. craft will be the order of the day in Youngstown, and in other places the class conscious comrades should proceed likewise.

Enos Cunningham.
Youngstown, O., October 18.

CHEATING HUNGARIAN PROLETARIANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Rothfiser of the Hungarians who sided with the "I'm-a-bummers," was here "debating" for two days with Klopstein and Szentgyorgyi of the Hungarian Federation, which one Bolgar is trying to capture for the sake of a job. K. and S. pretended to defend the Socialist Labor Party, but the thing was a prearranged farce.

I heard that Rothfiser, the night before, was reading dozens of "contradictions" from the Daily and Weekly People" for the information of the Hungarians, none of whom can read English. So last night I went to debate with Rothfiser. I challenged him to show me any contradiction in our English press, but he being informed yesterday morning that I would come to be shown the "contradictions," conveniently "forgot to bring the papers." I told Rothfiser that his gods, Trautmann and St. John, were as despicable as he himself; that Trautmann as editor of the "Brauer Zeitung," taught his A. F. of L. to scab, as they did in Philadelphia, and that St. John in Telluride, Colo., worked for "Big Swede," the owner of a house of prostitution. I then told the audience of the crooked dealings of the I'm-a-bum leaders, and stated that of all the "lights" leaving the S. L. P. during the last ten years, not one was earning an honest living, but all were making their

of each month during the winter, at room 14, 98 Weybosset street.

Murray,
Leach,
O'Neill,
Committee.
Providence, R. I., October 31.

PHILADELPHIA ON THE GO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Though we have for some time sent no report from here, we have been working just the same. Open air meetings have been held regularly until last week when the cold weather stopped in and prevented them. We have been

trying out some of our new recruits on the platform with good results. Korpanty makes a good chairman, and Lutherman is developing into a good speaker. The latter spoke on "Patriotism," on the City Hall Plaza two weeks ago, and gave us all a pleasant surprise by the way he handled the subject. Eleven of Herve's "Antipatriotism" were sold immediately on the conclusion of his twenty-five minute speech.

These men are nothing but ignorant job-hunters. They would make friends with Anarchists if that would help them get jobs. Socialism they can not teach because they know nothing of it. They pretend, when speaking to me, that they are great enemies of Rothfiser, but they always associate with him. This latter fellow would not debate with me, but he is ready to "debate" with people who don't understand English.

Chas. Kubrich,

Editor Radnicka Borba..
Cleveland, O., October 29.

LITTLE RHODY PROUDLY ACQUITS HERSELF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The members in Rhode Island have been somewhat negligent about informing the party what has been going on here, but perhaps the comrades would extend a measure of charity if the attending conditions were considered.

For—well lack of reason, the membership is far less than it was or should be, and the burden of what has been done was borne by the few active ones who would not desert a sound principle for personal pique or present opportunity.

Early in the spring it was the resolve of Section Providence to start the summer agitation with a grand mass meeting with Comrade De Leon for speaker, but circumstances conspired against us to such an extent that every hall equal to the dignity of such an occasion was previously engaged for the available dates of the speaker. This rather upset plans and quieted things for a while, but the indomitable spirit recovered to such an extent that since some time in July we have held one or two open air meetings each week. Being closely limited for speakers, this was about all we could do in that line. But we had a lot of work for those who could not address meetings, securing signatures to the state nomination papers. This is not a trifling matter, but we take a very direct course and the result is quite positive.

By the time Liebknecht arrived on the scene, there were a dozen boys giving out our leaflets and shouting, "Here you are, get a program of the great German meeting!" As Liebknecht alighted from the automobile, six or seven hands were outstretched offering him a "program," and he seemed to be overwhelmed with the reception. On the bottom step of the entrance another "program" was handed to him by Higgins, whereupon he threw up his hands displaying one in each and exclaiming, "I've got one. I get them at every meeting!"

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THE SOURCE OF PROFITS

[From "Western Clarion," Oct. 8, 1910.]

We read quite a lot in American Socialist (?) papers about robbing the consumer. It is dished up to us in all manner of ways, sometimes in Untermaier "vulgarisms," sometimes by lesser lights (?), quite sincerely, of course; that is—on the part of the lesser lights, who believe it is so. Here is one from the Appeal to Reason, September 24:

"All commodities have three principles: Value, price and profit. Value is the labor cost or wage of producing the commodity. Price is the selling value of the commodity or article, and profit is the difference between the selling value and the labor cost or wage. Profit, therefore, is the positive outcome of price."

No wonder the U. S. Socialists are all at sea. They don't know that a commodity is not produced until it is in its consumer's hands. They don't know that commodities sell to the consumer at the cost of production. They also don't seem to be grounded in the plain understanding that the robbery takes place at point of production, and all profits, therefore, are made out of the producers. How could you rob the consumer possibly? How could you rob an empty hen's nest? Unless you rob the producer, robbery is impossible; for out of nothing nothing comes and it all comes out of the producer. The wages the producer gets are not the \$1.50 or so much per day strictly speaking, but what that will buy, and therefore your real wages being what you keep (out of the values you daily produce) to put you in shape to do the next day's slavery, it stands to reason that if you pay for one pound of tea and the storekeeper gives you twelve ounces tea instead of the one pound paid for, you have been robbed of value you produced equal to the value of the four ounces tea you were cheated of. If you reason this matter out, workers, you will soon see clearly that it is the PRODUCER every time (and not the consumer, who is robbed).

Percy Rosoman.

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OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P. Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.
NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p.m.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-
TEE, SPECIAL FUND.**

Donations to the above fund started
by the January session of the N. E. C.
have been received as follows:

Section San Francisco, Cal.	12.50
Dr. R. A. Hasbrouck, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
Geo. J. Maack, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
E. T. Egli, Salt Lake City, Utah	3.00
W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
James P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah	20.00
Alfred C. Kuhn, New York City	20.00
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
Section Denver, Colo.	25.00
H. Warnecke, Denver, Colo.	5.00
A. Judelovitz, Denver, Colo.	10.00
Ernest Wegener, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
John Vierthaler, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
G. Drifel, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Martin Reddington, Seattle, Wash.	50.00
William Farde, Seattle, Wash.	2.50
F. A. Fugardale, Seattle, Wash	1.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	40.00
Section Pittsfield, Mass.	4.00
Oscar Nebe, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill.	6.00
Section Essex County, N. J.	2.00
Section Tacoma, Wash.	4.50
Mrs. J. Oransky, Oakley, O.	1.00
Section Roanoke, Va.	8.00
Total	256.50
Previously acknowledged	688.00
Grand total	934.50
Fraternally submitted,	
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.	

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The results obtained by National Organizer Rudolph Katz in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan have been very gratifying, and he reports an unusual sentiment in favor of the S. L. P. wherever he goes. In Indiana and Michigan he succeeded in gathering a number of new members and sympathizers for the Party, besides securing subscriptions to the Party's Press and disposing of a goodly amount of sound S. L. P. literature.

He is now in Minnesota, the sixth State to be covered, and expects to accomplish as good results there as in the States already covered, but the finances in support of this most necessary work are coming into the National Office so slowly that it is a severe strain on the office to maintain him.

Besides, there are other States appealing for his services, or for the services of another organizer, which appeals should not be silenced by the failure of the Party's membership and sympathizers to liberally contribute toward the means of enabling us to supply the demand. The National Office insists that Katz should be kept continuously in the field, and it also urges that the comrades make it possible for the Party to send another equally able man to follow Katz or to enter new territory, but this cannot be done unless money is forthcoming in support of the work.

This department of the Party's work has been overlooked for some time due to lack of cash, but now the season for such work is here, and we know that you will give it support; therefore, send in your portion, you who read this, so that the work of building up the S. L. P. may be continued.

Send all money to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1876, New York, N. Y.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met at 1928 University avenue, St. Paul, October 15. Riel, chairman. Present: Carsten, M. J. Cikanek, State Secretary pro tem. Absent without excuse: Hildebrandt and Olson. Rodenkirchen sent excuse.

Minutes of last meeting approved. Correspondence: From Section Minneapolis, nomination of candidate for office of State Secretary. From Section St. Paul, nominations of candidates for office of State Secretary. From P. Augustine, National Secretary, regarding Katz tour in Minnesota. From E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn. as to platform and printing same, regarding State petition, and Katz dates

in Minnesota. From Wisconsin S. E. C. regarding Katz speaking in Superior, Wis. From E. S. Erickson, Culver, Minn., regarding State petition. From P. Riel, Minneapolis, regarding State petition. From C. W. Brandborg, petition and donation of \$12.25 for State campaign fund. From G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn., petition. From H. W. Brodholz, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., petition. From M. Malmgren, Parkers Prairie, Minn., petition and donation of \$15 for State campaign fund. From R. Katz regarding his tour in Minneapolis. From R. Koeppl, editor and manager of the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, Cleveland, O., regarding securing subscribers for said papers in Minnesota. Matter referred to R. Katz. Bill of \$1 for hall rent, ordered paid. Bill of ninety-four cents for State campaign committee expense, ordered paid. Report of State campaign committee regarding change in printing platform accepted. State Secretary pro tem instructed to forward to Sections and members-at-large names of candidates for office of State Secretary, said vote to be in the hands of State Secretary pro tem not later than November 15. S. E. C. will meet again October 29 at 1928 University Avenue, St. Paul.

Receipts, \$47.75; expenses, \$1.94; balance on hand, \$51.65.

W. E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia met October 28 with Neff in the chair. All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Mueller, Section Norfolk Co., in re campaign matters and ordering stamps. From S. L. Ford, giving reasons for his Section having no candidate for the Second Congressional District, and ordering stamps. From Labor News Co., sending leaflets. From Paul Augustine, in re organizer for this State, with suggestions as to the best way of reaching the workers with leaflets, and asking for election of a member to the N. E. C.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the S. E. C. in Virginia:

Whereas, At the last State convention of the S. L. P. in Virginia it was resolved to put candidates in the field wherever possible, and

Whereas, Section Norfolk County, although in a position to do so, failed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia condemns Section Norfolk County for negligence in not complying with the decision of the convention.

The financial report was then read and adopted, after which meeting adjourned.

Receipts, \$8.28; expenses, \$26.75.

F. Burton, Recording Secretary.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting October 24th with Comrade J. Rugg in the chair. Absent without excuse, Bitchakoff. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications:—From Juergens, Canton, with \$1.80 for due stamp and report on local agitation. From Markley, Youngstown, reporting on his work in Columbus and Canton. From Peter Faber, Kent, \$1 due. From W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, with \$14.50 for State Campaign fund, collected on lists 21 and 22 by himself and Fred Stein, also reporting that Section Cincinnati had nominated Comrade John Kircher as N. E. C. Member for Ohio. From O. M. Held, Toledo, several letters, dealing with local agitation.

Comrade Kircher reported on his agitational work in Toledo and upon motion it was decided to send him to Toledo again on Saturday, October 29th.

Receipts:—Peter Faber, Kent, dues \$1; Section Canton, Agitation Fund (per Markley) \$3; Section Columbus, Ag. Fund (per Markley) \$4.75; Section Akron, Ag. Fund (per Goerke) \$1, Section Youngstown, Ag. Fund (per Koeppl) \$2.70; Section Cincinnati, Ag. Fund, \$14.50; Section Cleveland, Ag. Fund, \$41.75; total, \$70.50.

Expenditures, \$22.75.

R. Koeppl, Secy.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C. REPORT.

The California State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party reports that from January 1 this year to September 1 August Gillhaus, whom it had engaged as organizer, secured 127 subscriptions for the Weekly People and 9 for the Daily People and 3 for the German party organ. Books to the amount of \$38.80 were sold and of pamphlets, \$37.10. Gillhaus covered San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Pedro, and San Diego. The committee announces that the Gillhaus tour was successful and proved beneficial. Contributions for the general fund came in better than the year pre-

vious.

There are in California 20 members-at-large and 4 Sections.

During the winter months the committee expects to engage Chas. Pierson to canvass the State for the Party press.

Three nominees were put up for candidate for governor. They are Olive M. Johnson, E. J. H. Berg, and E. B. Merriweather. Sections and members-at-large must return their votes on their choice for candidate on or before October 4.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting of the New York State Executive Committee held at the Daily People building, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, October 28th. All members present. Scheuer in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

The secretary stated that good reports were coming in from the two candidates now on the road; that they are holding successful meetings, selling literature, procuring subs. to Party papers and establishing connections for future work; that he had gone over various matters with Passonno personally and gave him data and information in connection with remainder of dates; that police and principal papers in various towns had been advised of scheduled meetings and replies received that protection would be accorded; wrote Reinhardt regarding agitation in the western part of the State and received reply that he was making arrangements with members at Jamestown for additional meetings there; that they are also distributing leaflets and holding meetings not only in Buffalo but also in towns within easy reach; that regular quota of Weekly People were still being sent to various signers of lists, and letters and leaflets were now being sent to all signers of lists; request received from Goeller, Jamaica, for list of readers of German Party papers, attended to; that he had written to the Secretary of State for expense blanks for State committee and had already received same; sent letters of information and leaflets to various parties who had made inquiries; wrote all the Sections making arrangements for gathering information as to S. L. P. vote.

Communication from the national secretary inquiring whether this committee had any objection to having published list of State committees and addresses; decided this committee saw no objection to publishing list of secretaries of such committees with their addresses.

Section Erie County nominated Boris Reinhardt and Henry Kuhn for N. E. C. member for 1911 term; Section Kings County, De Leon, Kuhn, Hunter, Reinhardt, Walters, Abraham Levine, Julius Hammer and John Hall. Kuhn and Walters declined.

Campaign lists returned by Sections Schenectady and Troy; due stamps ordered by Sections Onondaga Monroe, Suffolk; contributions to campaign fund from Richmond, Rensselaer.

Bills from Labor News Co., aggregating \$26.04, ordered paid.

Decided to dispose with regular meeting of November 4th.

Adjourned 9 p.m.

Edmund Moonis, Secretary.

**SECTION COOK COUNTY TO RE-
MEMBER CHICAGO MARTYRS.**

Section Cook County, Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, has elected a committee consisting of Comrades Mrs. Nebe, Mahlberg, Friedman, Ledermann and Lingefelter to go to the Waldheim Cemetery on November 11 and decorate the monuments of the 1886 martyrs.

The Section has also arranged a memorial meeting to be held in honor of these martyrs on SUNDAY, November 13, 2.30 p.m., at Park Casino Hall, Division street and California avenue, Chicago. The speakers will be Oscar Nebe in German, and our Japanese comrade, Charles T. Takahashi, in English. Party members and friends are invited to attend this meeting.

M. Ledermann.

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new readers to the subscription lists of the Daily People and the Weekly People.

This proposition we submit for immediate action to all S. L. P. Sections and to all our friends at large.

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WORK FOR ALL TO DO

In Pushing the Propaganda This Winter.

The success of the Party's organizers on the road in getting subscriptions, and the, in a way, more pronounced success of the Active Brigade in getting new readers right at home demonstrates that subscriptions are easily to be had, provided our friends make some effort to get them.

Another thing that proves that there is a wide field for the Party's press is the letters we get from new readers expressing their pleasure at having come in contact with the Daily People, or the Weekly People, as the case may be. The field for us is here. No doubt about that.

Nor are we lacking in workers. We have a good sized army of adherents, but only a small percentage of them are Active workers when it comes to this most necessary work of getting subscriptions.

There is in fact no more effective way in which to spread the propaganda, in which